

The Saturday Globe.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Petrollea AND THE OIL INDUSTRY. THROUGH THE CAMERA.

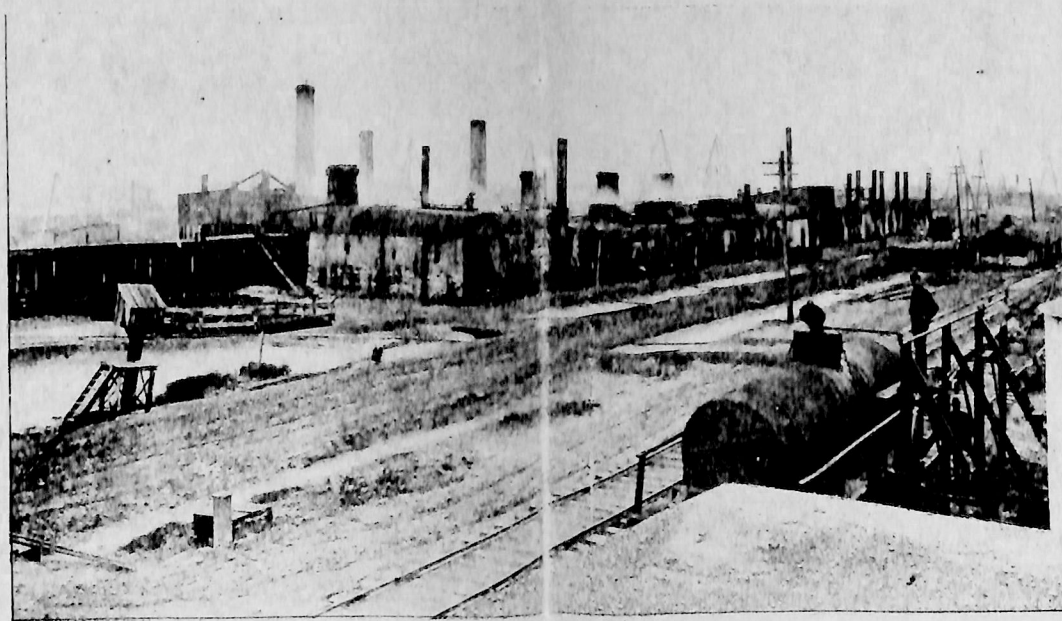


Coal oil is such an important commodity, and has recently been the basis of so many newspaper articles and discussions in parliament, on the platform and around the firesides of our Canadian homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that a brief sketch and a few illustrations descriptive of this important industry will prove interesting to the hundreds of thousands of Saturday Globe readers. It may be well, however, to promise that the facts and figures given are those gathered by the writer during a brief sojourn among the live business men of this busy town. Every man you meet focuses his views on the one central point—oil—and, as a natural result one must put himself in "the other fellow's place" to fully concede every point of the arguments advanced by them.

Petrollea, which not only owes its origin but its subsequent development and present prosperity to the existence and pro-

gressiveness of the town. While you are still miles away from it the forest of derricks and the creaking, squeaking and distant groanings of the "jerkers" and "walking beams" and the strong smell of oil clearly indicate that you have arrived at the "oil fields." After a wash and your dinner at that home-like hotel, the Tecumseh house, you will feel like "doing the town."

Evidences that Petrollea is yet in the days of its youth are to be seen on all sides. Twenty-seven years ago this was only a "clearance in the bush." Like all mining towns, its first buildings were of the most primitive and unpretentious character, many of which are yet standing and show plainly what the pioneers have had to endure in nursing this now important industry and source of national wealth into life. During the past few years, however, it has been throwing off the garb of its early days, and showing marked signs of a new and



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S STILL.

Our readers are specially requested to read the description of the Imperial Oil Company's Works and obtain an idea of the variety of uses that the product of crude oil is put to after passing through these stills.

shops for the manufacture of drilling tools, five machine shops, three foundries, three boiler shops, two extensive sash and door factories, two lumber yards, flouring mill, a stove mill, two carriage shops, eight blacksmith shops and three

ried are equal to those found in many city stores. There is no room for faint-hearted or half-dead men in this town; everybody is on the hustle. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Roman Catholics and

McGill, McDonald, Sanson, Buchanan, Fletcher, McKenzie, Dibbs, Luckham, McQueen, Sinclair, Ford, Harly. High school board—Charles Jenkins, chairman; W. K. Gibson, secretary-treasurer; W. H. Hammond, Christopher Mc-



FILE OF BARRELS IN IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S YARD.

is his assistant, J. W. Fergusson sanitary officer.

The town has a good volunteer fire department, with two superior steam engines and one hand engine and a hook and ladder truck, with J. W. Fraser as chief and J. W. McCutcheon deputy chief.

A contract has recently been completed with a company incorporated for the purpose of constructing a system of water-works, which will be completed by the 1st September.

There is an established market, which is one of the best in the province for all kinds of farm produce; large quantities of cordwood are marketed here for fuel, for domestic use and for consumption at the numerous pumping rigs adjacent to the town. The annual business turnover is very large.

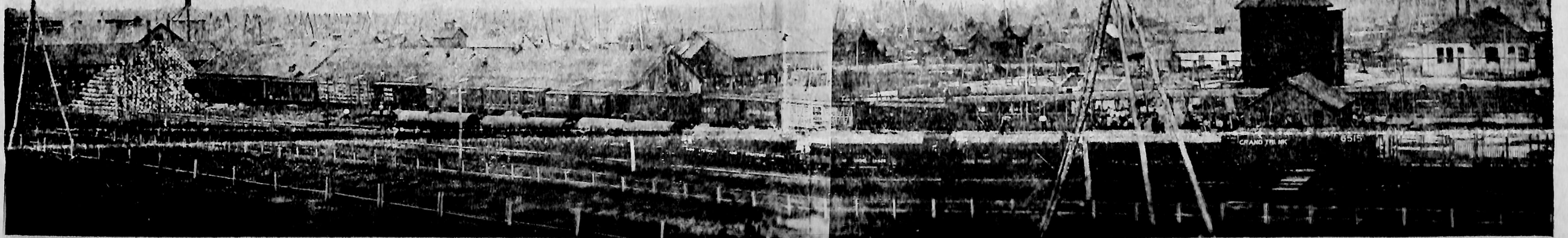
but now that a market has been made for this wood, which is needed for the numerous engines of the pumping rigs, etc., it has all been cleared up, and the land being drained by the natural courses has become valuable and fertile farms.

There is no soil in the broad Dominion adapted to a greater variety of agricultural products than that which is found here.

When Ontario stood highest among the provinces and the states of the Union in its yield of wheat per acre, Lambton stood highest among the counties of Ontario.

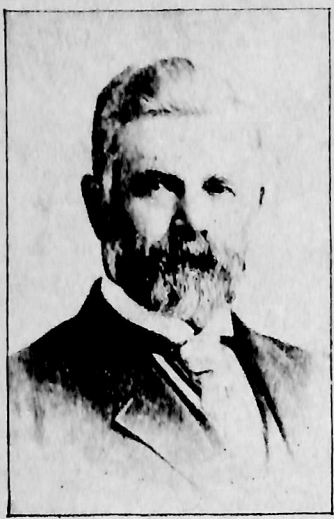
On account of its good shipping facilities there is no reason why this should not become a manufacturing centre, and capitalists looking for a place to locate

SOLBORNE STREET SCHOOL, CORUNNA



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

duction of petroleum, is situated about the centre of the county of Lambton. It is 105 miles west of Toronto, 14 miles southeast of the great St. Clair tunnel and 16 miles from Sarnia, and is the terminus



O. SIMMONS, MAYOR.

of the Petrollea branch of the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk railway and of the central division of the Michigan Central railway.

It makes no difference by which railway

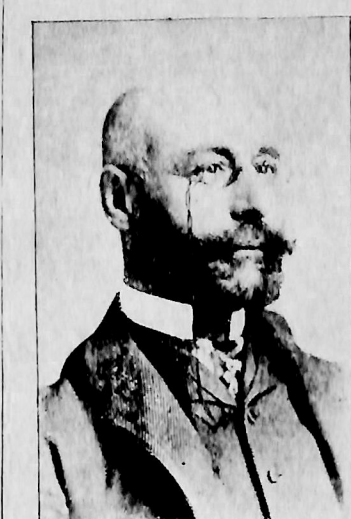
progressive era. In the past every cent that a Petrollean could lay his hands on was put into one of these little holes in the ground, from the depths of which comes the rich product that in its refined state illuminates most of our homes and lubricates the machinery of the manufacturer and farmer and the wheels of the railway of commerce, lubricating oils taking fully more than half of the production and are conceded to be the best in the world. The Petrollean lived in one of those primitive houses and put up with the inconveniences of almost poverty that all his spare cash might be utilized in the development of his "oil farm," and now, after years of struggling and many losses, a few of them are able to put up a better class of wooden and brick houses, and as a consequence the appearance of the town is becoming very much improved. The main street presents a very business-like appearance, and has quite a number of very fine brick blocks, and the residential portion several very fine and commodious residences.

The alert and quickened disposition which is bred in the men by the spirit and elements of chance which of necessity surrounds this business is finding a new outlet in the improvement of their town.

Petrollea ranks as one of the for-most commercial and manufacturing towns in the Dominion, and has in addition to its oil refineries five paraffine works, two candle factories, two barrel factories, tw

tailor shops. In mercantile enterprise it is also well to the front, and every line is fully represented.

The spirit of the surroundings so thoroughly permeates everything here that it



J. L. ENGLEHART, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGER OF IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

is not a matter of surprise that the business men show so much energy and enterprise, and as a result the stocks car-

riage have all got commodious churches here, where divine services are conducted by four resident ministers and two non-residents. There is also a Salvation Army barracks and a resident army captain. The town has excellent public schools, a splendidly equipped high school, two weekly papers, a mechanics' institute, a Y.M.C. association, a Masonic temple costing \$20,000, a town hall and opera house (one of the finest in the Dominion) which cost \$30,000; a new postoffice, which cost \$25,000; Oddfellows' and Orange halls, two banks, two telegraph offices, telephone connection, express office and three daily mails. The government of the town is in the hands of the following gentlemen for the year:—Mr. Oliver Simmons, mayor; John Dunfield, M.D., reeve; O. W. Chamberlin, deputy reeve. Councillors—No. 1 ward—Charles Egan, James Saunders, No. 2 ward—Donald Cameron, E. McDermid, No. 3 ward—John Scott, John Walker, No. 4 ward—J. W. McCutcheon, John Dundas. Treasurer, P. Barclay; town clerk, Geo. S. McPherson. The board of health are Mr. D. Trotter, chairman; Mayor Simmons, Messrs. Fairbank, Scott, Saunders, John Kerr, Archer, McCutcheon and Dr. Dunnfield; Geo. S. McPherson, clerk.

Public school board—D. Trotter, chairman; Geo. Briner, F. Kittridge, W. A. Langford, D. B. Mills, G. D. Loughfield, M.D., A. Buchanan, M. A. Freeman, J. W. E. Langford, secretary. Names on the roll, 990; average attendance, 750. Principal, D. R. Weir; teachers, Misses Annie Dibbs, Nellie McRobbie, Ross, Maggie McRobbie,

Kenzie, R. C. Marwick, John Fraser. This school has attained an enviable reputation for itself through the efforts of the principal, J. J. Bell, and his assistants, Messrs. Clyde, Montgomery and Graham.



F. A. FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT OF IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

The chief of police is T. G. Jackson, who has held the position almost since the town was founded, and George McRitchie

The railroads do an extensive business, the freight and passenger traffic here being greater, with one or two exceptions, than at any other point on either line west of Toronto.

The population is over 5,000. The assessed value of real and personal property \$1,258,049. The bonded debt is \$75,000.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

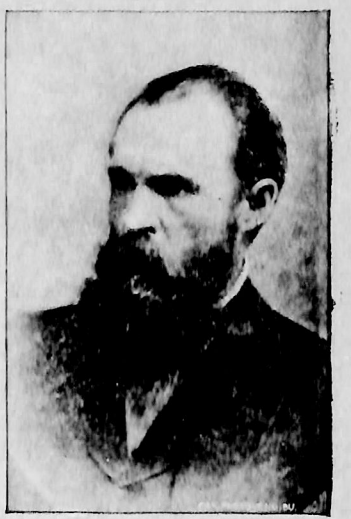
Having done the town let us turn our attention to its "life blood," for the prosperity of the town so thoroughly depends upon the active circulation of this product of the earth that any stagnation is at once perceptible in the business circle, and you have only to converse with any of its merchants to tell at once how "oil" is quoted on "change."

Petrollea is essentially an oil town; it had its inception in oil; its early stages were fostered and supported by oil, and its present activity is the direct result of oil production.

Beside this below the soil there is an inexhaustible bed of salt, which will be a source of wealth when developed, but another feature that has added to the prosperity of the place is the fertile soil that surrounds it. The oil business hastened the settlement of the county of Lambton.

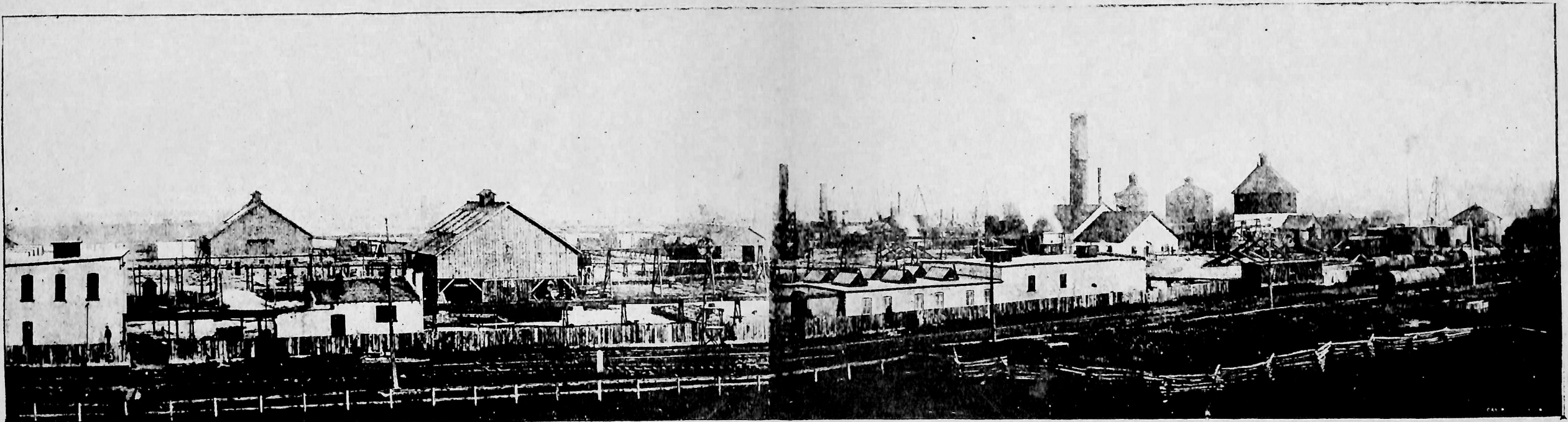
In its natural state this country was covered with an immense growth of elm, ash, oak and other woods, which falling into the water courses dammed back the water and formed what was known a few years ago as the "Swamps of Lambton."

should give the place more than a passing notice, as the council are prepared to talk business and offer exceptionally liberal inducements to any kind of a permanent enterprise that will employ labor.



J. H. FAIRBANK.

In fact, judging from the attributes and surroundings, there is no place in the western peninsula possessing more promising prospects of thrifty permanence than this, the metropolis of the oil belt, provid-



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS LOOKING NORTHWEST

ing, of course, that the oil industry continues in a thrifty and prosperous condition, and that the money invested in its development yields a profitable return to the investors.

It is not in the province of the writer to attempt a solution of the problems suggested at this point, but rather only to give a description of this industry. In fact, any effort to present other than the views elicited by a series of interviews with leading citizens would only lead to discussion, and this article is therefore limited in its scope.

"Is your business in a prosperous condition?" was the query propounded to a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

"At present it is not as lively as usual, and there are not quite so many wells being sunk, owing largely to the recent agitation and the amount of uncertainty which has surrounded it for the last year but comparing it now with ten years ago it certainly shows very marked progress."

"During the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population of the Dominion, according to the census returns, increased 11.6 per cent. According to the return of the government inspector of refined oil for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount used during that year was 6,103,235 gallons, while for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount was 10,989,270 gallons, showing an increase of 4,886,035 gallons, or 80 per cent. It is claimed, too, that the price has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent. in that time. Besides this it must not be forgotten that science has lent its aid to this industry as well as others, and that now the crude oil is put to other than illuminating purposes, and every particle is made use of in the manufacture of lubricating oil, paraffine, naphtha, gasoline and coke, the doctor, the druggist, the cook, and in fact everybody uses it now in one form or another, each of these departments needing different appliances, more capital and increased labor in their production."

"There is no standing still," said another oil refiner and producer, "there can be no standing still. We have gone on actively risking our money, and we think we can meet all the requirements of increased production and lowered prices, and what we ask is that after what we deem the national invitation and urgings to go ahead and invest our capital we should have had the assurance that the faith we



J. H. FAIRBANK'S RESIDENCE.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of capital invested.....	\$20,700 00
Amount received for oil.....	6,886 00
Deduct for expenses.....	3,564 00

And we have\$3,321 40 as the net profit on investment per year.

What amount is invested in the refinery and all the necessary adjuncts, including oil wells, such as

stages of its journey from the well to the consumer.

One gentleman drew a most pessimistic picture of the results that he deemed certain to accrue from any interference with "established interests," as he put it:—

"Do you see that derrick there? Well, there are 7,000 of them in this district, and under each one of them there is a well on an average 475 feet deep; in each

by careful industry, pluck and perseverance got together a little money, and have it invested either in wells or refineries and are depending upon it for their sustenance in their declining years, would be made beggars; and, more than that, one of the country's sources of wealth would be stopped, and it has few enough at present in active operation."

"Here is another side of the question," said one of the most prominent producers and refiners. "The manufacturers are blamed for the very high price of oil throughout the country, while they have nothing to do with it. The oil is sold to the dealers for cars here in tanks or in barrels, and they (the dealers) have been charging a price that in many instances gave them more profit than the producer and refiner have been getting for the oil itself, barrels included."

"And yet, while the retailer needs but little capital and takes no risk, the producer and refiner must invest their millions of dollars, encounter difficulties and losses that the uninitiated never dream of, before the oil is ready for shipment. That has been the worst thorn in the flesh, said he, and then, more than that, warming up to the subject, why don't people make inquiries and get posted before they commence to talk or write about a subject like this. We haven't got anything to hide. There are no combines here, and we are not afraid to let anybody know what is going on, but this business is not just quite the same as other industries. It is unique, and demands a little investigation and careful study of the details before any person can say this must be so or that must be done in that particular manner. Fair play is all we ask, and I am sure when the facts are all known that we will get it."

But let us return to our descriptive notes, and in doing so to urge every visitor to Petrolia to not fail to see a well torpedoes. It may be well to explain that the finishing process of every new well is to explode at the bottom from eight to fifteen quarts of glycerine, in



J. L. ENGLEHART'S RESIDENCE.

petroleum owes its existence to chemical action or mineral matter at high temperatures in the depths of the earth's crust, or whether it is formed from the decomposition of organic remains accumulated in sedimentary rocks. At the present time the weight of evidence is in favor of the latter conclusion.

A stroll in the gloaming of the evening

ferent business places and leading men that follow will also give an idea of the extent to which this business has grown in the first twenty-five years of its life.

O. SIMMONS, MAYOR.

This gentleman has resided here since 1885 and has been engaged in the refining business. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and has

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LTD.

A visit to this, the largest industry of the kind in Canada, will repay any person for the expense and trouble, if they are desirous of seeing for themselves the production and refining of oil, and the manufacturing of it into the score or more different forms that the advance of science and demands of the market now require.

A ten-minute walk north from the main street will bring you to the "head office," which is nicely and conveniently located on a green sward about the middle of the works, and midway between the tracks of the C.R. and M.C.R., which run parallel through the extensive premises.

To facilitate their operations, the company, which was incorporated in 1880, have established branch offices at Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Moncton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Montreal, Que.; Kingston, Toronto, Peterboro', Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, London, Fort Arthur, Ontario, Winnipeg, Man., Greta, Rat Portage, T., Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, B.C.

The president of the company is F. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president, J. L. Englehart, and secretary, Wm. Pratt.

The works cover more than 65 acres. These are connected by iron tubing—called pipe lines—with miles of various sizes iron pipe, which fairly gridiron the whole oil region and radiate from well stations to and from station to station. These stations are termed "Crude oil receiving stations," where the crude oil is received from the producer (for which he obtains a transportation or storage receipt) and from these stations forced by large heavy pressure pumps to the main works. Here are located the underground storage tanks of a capacity from 1,000 to 10,000 barrels each. These tanks are six out of the clay soil that nature seems to have provided for the particular purpose, and is different from ordinary clay. It is of a solid, tenacious quality, free from seams or flaws, and easily removed. The tank is formed by excavating a circular hole, generally about 30 feet in diameter, to a depth of about fifteen feet through the top soil, which is somewhat porous; a wooden crib is placed therein formed of double inch ring, five inches wide outside of which boards are nailed, and clay



JOHN FRASER, EX-MAYOR.

have exercised in these industrial operations should be honored."

"How much does it cost to sink and equip a well, and how much does each produce?"

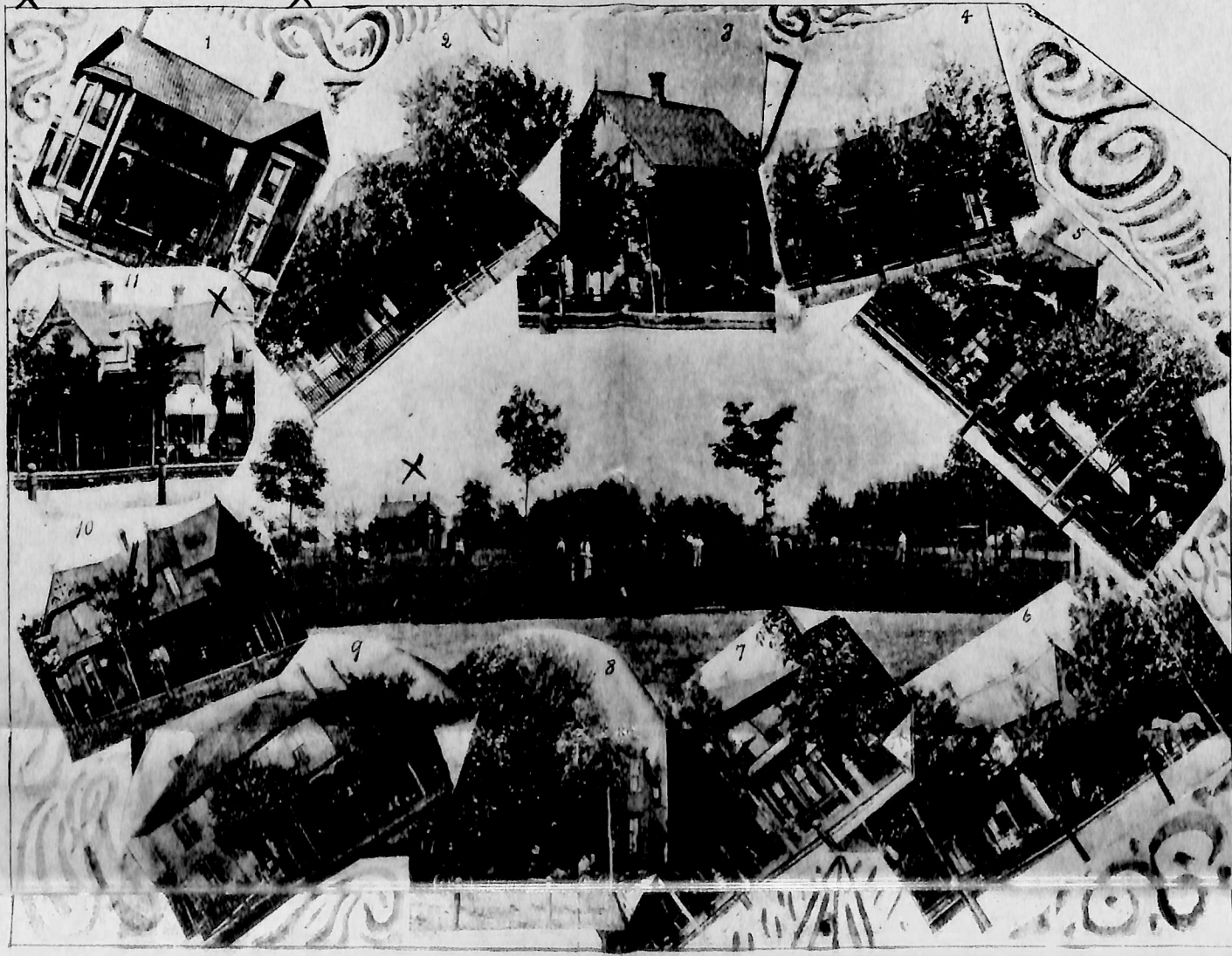
As the most effective reply to these questions several sets of books and the balance sheets of one of the most profitable estates in the territory were placed at the disposal of the writer, and out of the lot let us take the returns of a "30-acre farm." These figures were taken from a balance sheet prepared for the executors by a provincial accountant:—

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Cost of 20 acres at \$250.....	\$5,000 00
60 wells with lead pipes, tanks, derricks, etc., at \$20.....	1,200 00
wheels, jerker rods and building.....	1,200 00
Blacksmith shop, tools and forge.....	200 00
Stable, wagon, horse and harness.....	300 00

Average production, half barrel per day, 30 days, that would make for 45 days 6,250 barrels—

6,250 barrels at \$1.10 per barrel.....	\$6,875 00
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CRESCENT PARK.

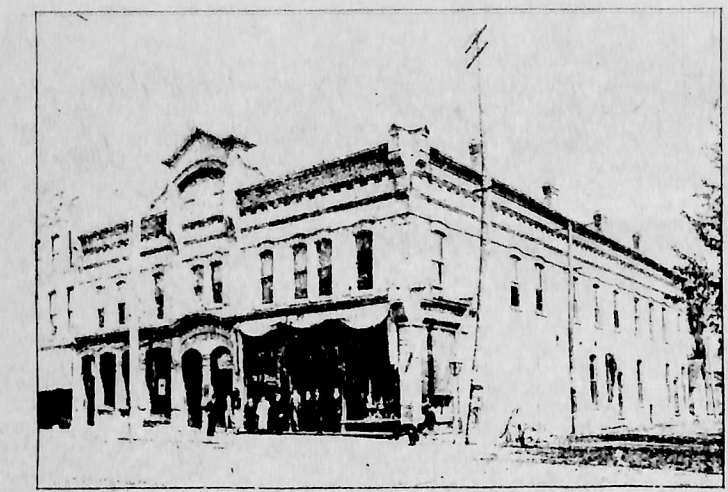
No. 1, Residence of Rev. J. McRobbie; 2, Chas. Jenkins; 3, Wm. Lowery; 4, J. M. Fowler; 5, R. Morris; 6, S. F. Griffiths; 7, W. K. Gibson; 8, J. Beresford; 9, Geo. Moncrief, M.P.; 10, D. McKenzie; 11, G. S. Pitkin

of those wells there are three sets of piping: first, the casing, either 4 1/2 or 5 inches in diameter; this goes down to the rock, or perhaps in some cases all the way down. Then there is the pump, a 1 1/2 inch pipe with a brass pump on the end of it; inside of this is the sucker rod a half inch pipe, in all about 1,200 feet of piping. Then there is that pipe leading from the well to the tank, and as this territory covers a space of twenty miles long by about three wide, you can

order to clear out the debris and shatter the rock, to facilitate the free flow of the murky fluid.

The minutes spent in watching the preparations were utilized to gather a few important facts in reference to the 50-foot hole that had just been bored. Each one when fully equipped costs about \$400, the drilling alone being \$150 to \$175. The boring rod is of iron, 3 1/2 inches in diameter, 35 feet long, with a steel bit at the point. The whole weighs 80 pounds, and a few days suffice to penetrate the bosom of mother earth to the useful depth. The first boring was through clay 8 feet, rock 45 feet, top soapstone 186 feet, middle lime 17 feet, lower soap 38 feet, lower lime 120 feet, oil rock 5 feet, and the work is done when 2 1/2 feet below the oil rock.

for the first time through the fields of stout tripods which mark the hundreds of wells, is a strange and uncanny experience. Long rods of wood or iron connect these with the engines at distant points, and one could easily imagine the whole place filled with spirits, for there are weird groanings, grating and screechings from the friction of busy mechanism, which has cost millions of dollars, and brings sustenance to thousands of toilers.



LANCEY'S FOLLY.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Foreman at \$10 per week.....	\$520 00
Two engineers, day and night, at \$1.50 per day.....	930 00
Fuel, \$20 per month.....	720 00
Horse feed.....	40 00
Various expenses for iron, teaming in sand, pumping and pulling rods.....	150 00
Hauling 6,250 barrels of oil to receiving tank, at 6c per barrel.....	375 00
Depreciation on perishable plant, \$3,200 at 10 per cent.....	320 00

\$3,564 00

stills, retorts, agitators and the other appliances? This is difficult to answer correctly for obvious reasons, but it is put down approximately by the representatives of those interests at from 17 millions to 23 millions of dollars. As to how much money is circulated per annum in this business they say the question could not be answered even approximately, but claim that it is away up in the millions, as the whole country is under tribute to it, and that it gives employment to over 25,000 men in the differ-



CHAS. EGAN, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Imagine how much of that there is. And you have been through the refineries and noticed that everything about them was iron or steel. Now, let the business be closed down, and in a short time this would be nothing but a scrap iron heap, and all the capital that has been invested in the millions, as the whole country is under tribute to it, and that it gives employment to over 25,000 men in the differ-

By the time these facts are noted the man in charge will be ready with his innocent-looking but really dreadful ingredient. The glycerine looks like pure white honey or cream. It costs \$1 to \$5 per quart, and therefore a "torpedo" costs from \$2 to \$20. The receptacle is a tin tube several feet in length and a little less diameter than the boring. After this tube is filled a fuse, known as the "devil's squib," is attached to the top, and everything is ready.

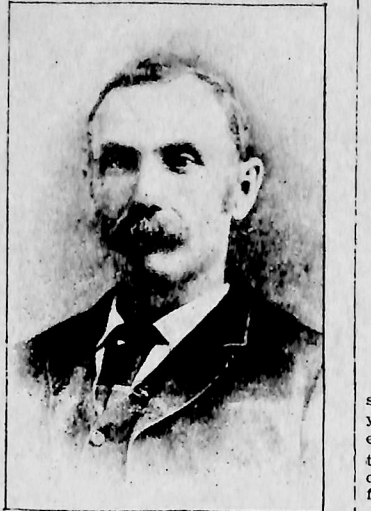
Nearly two minutes will elapse after I light the fuse and drop the charge. Then you will realize a subterranean concussion, and then watch the result."

These are the instructions given, and it need scarcely be added that the moments which followed the lighting of that match and fuse are carefully expected.

First, a tiny column of smoke comes from the opening, a rumble like a miniature earthquake, and this will be followed by a geyser of rock, water, dirt and oil, that rises usually to the top of the derrick in a solid column, and then spreads out in graceful curves, deluging all around in a composition too "numerous to mention," as auctioneers say.

Those are anxious moments to the oil producer, and this is only delayed when the pump is got at work, and happy is the possessor of an 8 or 10 barrel per day well, which is always expected but seldom realized.

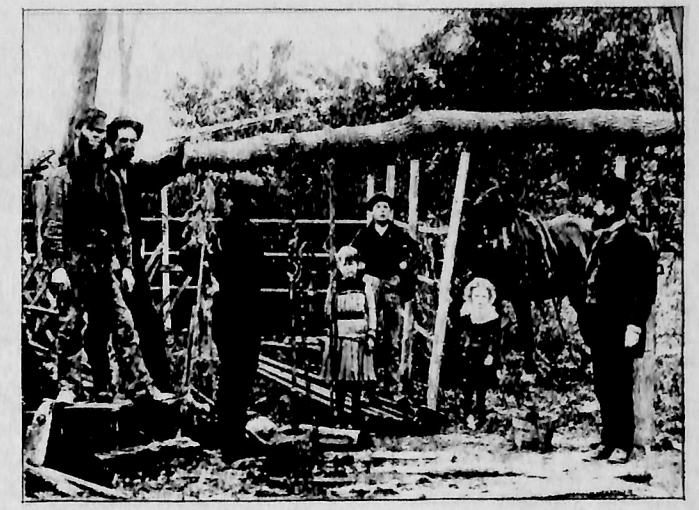
A considerable amount of scientific discussion has taken place as to whether



JOHN SCOTT, ALDERMAN.

The man of inquiring mind, the lover of novelty, the capitalist looking for investment, or the Canadian that wants to become better acquainted with the resources of his own country, should visit this town. A few hours' sojourn among its citizens will give him a better idea of this industry than could possibly be conveyed by a dozen articles like this.

The brief sketches of a few of the dif-



THE WAY THE FIRST OIL WELLS WERE SUNK, TAKING ABOUT SIX MONTHS, NOW THEY DO IT IN AS MANY DAYS.

served seven years as councillor, seven years as reeve and is now enjoying the emoluments of the mayoralty chair for the second time. He was warden of the county and has been on the school board for eight years.

He is painstaking and careful and makes an excellent executive head, and the interests of the town are safe in his hands.

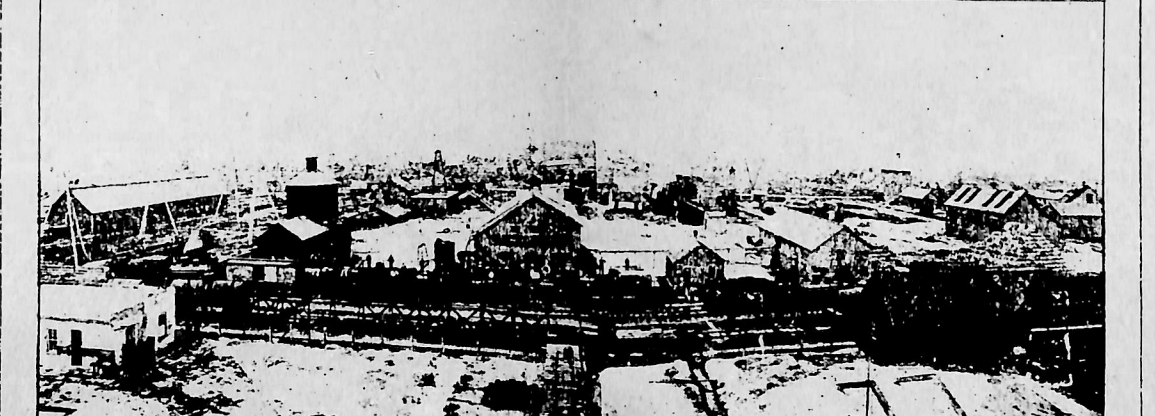
The town has some large contracts on its hands and needs just such a man to look after them.

illates the water white, prime white, and several white burning oils of commerce are made with their different "grades" and "gravities" and under the well-known brands of "Oleophene," "Crescent," "Ocean," headlight high test oil for government lighthouses, "Silver Star," "Atlantic," "Royal Safety," etc.

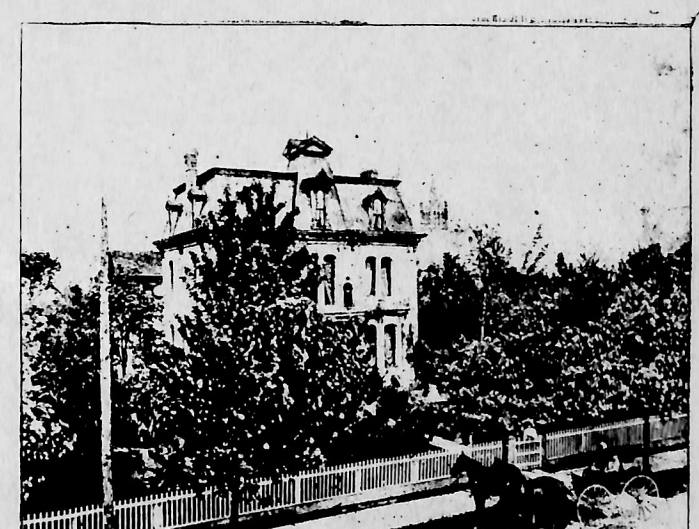
The company have been successful in securing, against all competition for the last ten years, the contract for supplying the government lighthouses with their special brand of "Headlight" for that purpose, and have it at the present time.



THE POST OFFICE.



NATIONAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.



MEMO HALL, JOHN KERR'S RESIDENCE.



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S JUMBO AGITATOR, LARGEST IN AMERICA.

After the illuminating oil has been extracted, the "stills" then furnish "Gasoline," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Gas Engine," "steamboat and yacht engine oils."

The next product of the "stills" is "Gas Oil," which gas companies now recognize as a necessary ingredient to make good gas. Then follows "Fuel Oil," which has been materially simplified nearly all the mechanical and industrial arts such as melting, welding, annealing, or any other purposes where small forces are used and uniform heat at a high temperature is required.

The last products are "tar" and "coke," the latter (coke) being used for smelting or heating purposes as well as the manufacture of carbon points for electric lights.

The "tar" or "residue" is the last but by no means the least, for from this is taken the oil that makes the wheels of the ponderous railway or steamboat engine run easy, or the sewing machine or

gine and cylinder oils of every grade, heavy and light spindle oils, wool oils for light and dark wools, tanners', curriers', leather finishing and stuffing oils, cordage, rope and binder twine oils, dynamo and electric engine oil, and oils for tempering, for pressing, cooling, and ammonia refrigerator machinery; and then we have the signal oils for railway conductors' lamps and the biplane oil for those that go down to sea in ships, the oil that does not gum for the sewing machine or the bicycle or the delicate watch. Then there is all the grades of "Greases," from the heavy axle grease to that used in the ponderous colliery and mining shafts or elsewhere. These are solidified oils and are used where it would be difficult to keep up the regular supply for proper lubrication. Then the "tar" produces the only preventive from rusting of surveyors' or observatory instruments from exposure to atmospheric action.



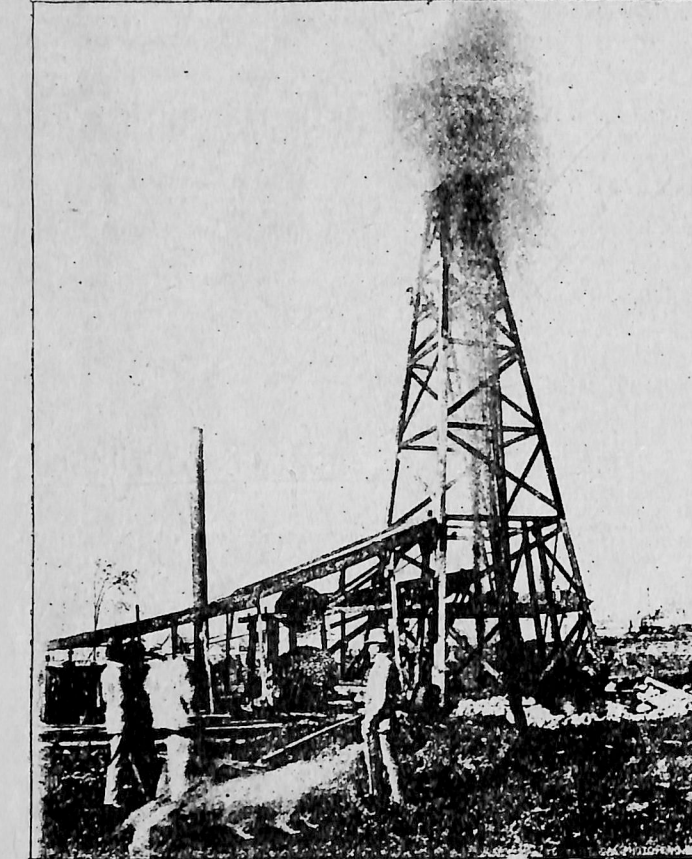
HIGH SCHOOL.

the lady's most delicate and intricate watch run smoothly.

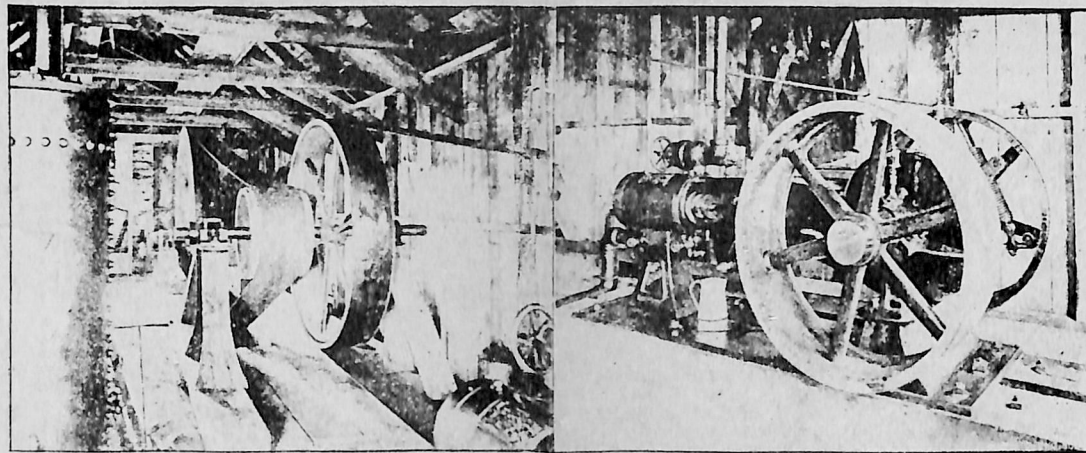
The "tar," after coming from the "stills," is pumped into what are known as the tar or heavy oil stills; in these it is redistilled into the various heavy and bye-products from which are made the "Oleum," "Paraffine" and red oils of commerce, ranging in gravity from 20 degrees to 38 degrees. From it is taken the oil that lubricates the axles of the monster locomotive, the passenger and freight cars of the railways (the Imperial Oil Co. have always made a specialty of supplying railroads and large corporations under a guarantee of saving in every way); the largest steamboat or the smallest yacht that sails on the ocean, the lake or the river; the shafting of the mill, factory or agricultural engines; en-

The physician and chemist use the "vaseline" as a base for nearly all their ointments, and the "grocer," confectioner, soapmaker, porkpacker, the curer of ham as well as the maker of the toothsome sausage or the chewing gum, so fashionable among young ladies, all come to the refiner for a product made from tar, to purify their goods before they are placed on the markets of the world, and that product is "Paraffine wax," with neither taste or smell, and as pure as the diamond carbon which it is.

What an interesting process it is to watch! The black tarry sediment that is taken from the stills passes through bleaching pans, filtering presses, two-storey high hydraulic presses, screw presses, through the ammonia refrigerator machines, which chills and freezes



AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTO OF A TORPEDOED WELL ON A. C. EDWARD'S NEW TERRITORY, SHOWING THE MODERN DRILLING RIG.



M'GILLIVRAY'S PUMPING ENGINE, MADE BY E. LENOARD & SON, LONDON.

the oil then into duck bags of the finest weave, and then into the huge presses where the oil is pressed out and the wax remains in the folds of the cloth, and then through the charcoal filters and other processes before it is ready for the market. The company make all grades of wax for every use, as well as for candles, of which they make every size and kind from the candles for the Christmas tree to that for the home or for the office.

Now for a short run through the "refined oil department."

The big Jumbo agitator (see engraving) demands 1,500 barrels at each "treatment" (this quantity represents more than a train of 20 cars) and thus gives one an idea how much oil is treated at one time by the company, but this is only one agitator; they have many others that hold from 50 barrels to 500 barrels, all of which are in use under the many oils etc. made. The oil is pumped into the agitator by steam pumps as it comes from "the stills," where it is washed with clean, clear water (the company have their own system of waterworks for fire and domestic purposes), there the various chemicals are added until the oil is finished or ready for the use intended. By gravitation the oil runs from the agitator in and through large iron pipes to iron tanks termed "settling tanks" (each of which holds the quantity of the agitator). In these tanks the oils are settled preparatory to filling or storing. If filling, the oil is filled through automatic fillers into barrels, kegs or patent tin cans, which are located in large warehouses so situated between the railway tracks of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central railways, so as to ensure the least amount of handling and saving unequalled shipping facilities over any line of railway desired by the shipper to every point. The company in addition have their own railway sidings, upon which are located their loading racks, so as to fill the tank cars with oil of any kind in bulk, as the company are owners of more than 50 tank cars, enabling them to thoroughly supply the trade who may desire to do their own barreling or large consumers who are in a position to receive oil in bulk, ensuring a saving of the cost of barrels as well as any chance of loss by leakage.

This brings us to the steam saw mill, stove factory and steam cooperage, the only works of the kind in Canada, putting their own logs in the woods, and using the logs in the mill, and the bolts with large drum circular saws into staves, and with sawing saws into heading, the staves, etc., then go to the jointing, planing and be all n

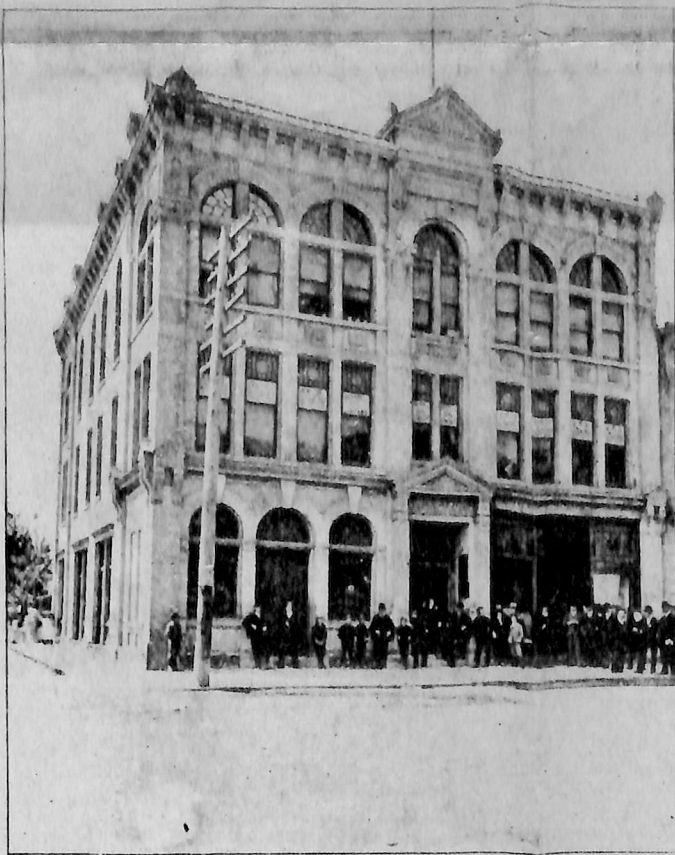
such as are apt to be found in packages made by hand. In addition to the company's complete plant for the manufacture of barrels, they are the only manufacturers in Canada of patent square tin oil cans, faucets and screw caps, having a full complete set of stamping, die forming, squeezing, setting up, soldering, cutting and various other machines that go to make up a can of which tea th

but the space in this issue is too limited to be further encroached upon.

From the sketch and illustrations of the complete works of the Imperial Oil company limited, the reader can fairly judge of their ability to supply any order for mineral oils promptly and at closest market prices. They are also in a position to supply animal and vegetable oils, such as lard, tallow, neetsfoot, oil, seal, casor



TOWN HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

machines. The whole machinery running in connection, so as to prepare the staves and heading for the steam cooperage in which we find firing kilns, setting up dressing, leveling, driving hoops, crozing, boring and planing machinery, two g, which a thousand barrels per day can be passed and completed, ensuring uniformity, great strength and freedom from all defects

sand per week can readily be made, and as the company only charge the bare cost of manufacture for these packages it places every one in position to have the very best oil can at a merely nominal price, which can be readily filled over and over again.

Many more interesting things were seen, and could with profit be written about



AN IMPROMPTU CELEBRATION, 24TH MAY, 1893—CAUGHT ON THE FLY.



Our \$14 Flat Top Writing Desk.

It's not holiday time yet. So the men of the offices must stick at their desks. For a comfortable desk, if a table top desk is required, there is none better than our celebrated \$14 Flat Top Desk, 33x48 inches writing surface, leather covering, a fac-simile of which is here seen. We have in stock a number of different designs of Writing Desks—roll top, slide top, with book case top and without, oak, walnut, or chestnut; also a great variety of Tilt- ing Office Chairs, Office Cabinets, Carpets, etc. That we have every kind of Household Furniture and Carpets is a pretty well known fact, and that our stock is large, varied, good and cheap is also well known. Always ready to show our goods. Genial treatment to seekers after bargains.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

C. F. ADAMS COMPANY, THE HOME FURNISHERS, 175-177 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
J. C. S. CORVELL, Manager.

Toronto on the ground floor, and the second flat is fitted up for offices, with all the modern conveniences. One of these is occupied by Mr. Wm. English, the genial and painstaking manager of the "Larcey estate." The site is one of the best in the town and is never without its full complement of tenants.

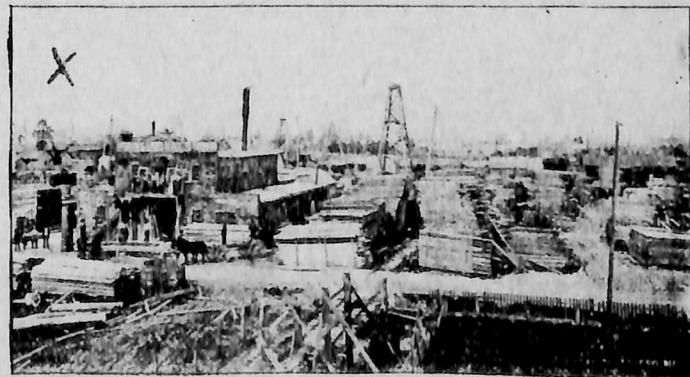
McKEE & MARWICK.

This firm have made so many engines and fitted up so many outfalls for the produce here, principally among whom are J. L. English, Mutual Oil Co., Mc-

built and set up here, and then taken apart and shipped, and in most cases a Petroleum has accompanied and started them. The firm make everything necessary for drilling or fitting out every kind of a well. They deserve and are getting a large share of the local and foreign patronage.

THE NATIONAL OIL WORKS.

Mr. John Macdonald, the proprietor of these works, came to Petrolia in 1866, and carried on the boiler-making business along with producing for some time.



R. J. JACKSON'S MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Millan estate, J. Ward & Co., Fitzgerald & Co., Frank Smith, A. C. Edward, Frank Ward, and many others, and have given such satisfaction that words of ours are unnecessary, but as this issue will reach every part of the world where drilling rigs are required it would only be fair to put on record that both members of the firm are practical men, and that many of the best of the ingenious contrivances for the raising and lowering of the rods and the setting of the well are the invention of this firm. The "Jerk wheel" and the alternate

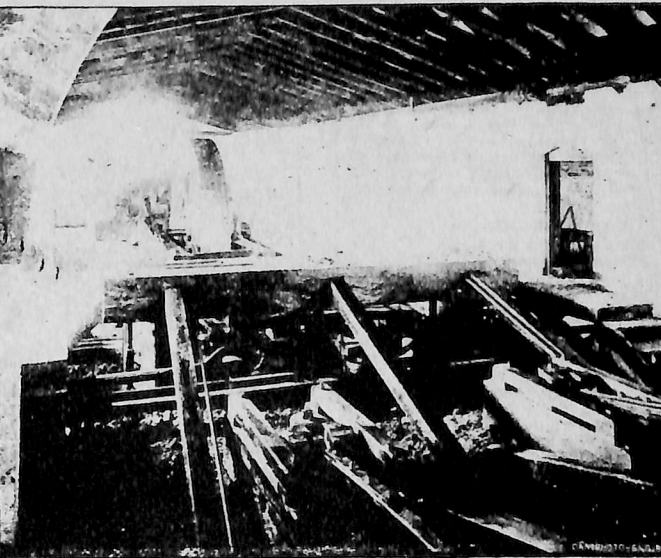
He built his refinery in 1881, which now covers an area of over six acres and has a capacity of 200,000 barrels of illuminating oil per year. He manufactures all kinds of machine oils, paraffine wax, gasoline, naphtha and coke. His lubricating greases are finding their way into all parts of the world. The excellency of the Canadian lubricating oils are becoming universally known, and as fully half of the world's oil is made into them now it is becoming an important part of the industry. He has 20 wells, valued at \$30,000, situated principally on



OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY'S WORKS.

stroke or equalizer, which has made it possible to work as many wells as the engine has power to pump, was among the best of these. The pumping outfit of J. L. English, which is illustrated in this issue, was constructed by this firm nine years ago, and has just been supplemented by an exact counterpart, not that it is worn out, but to have in case of an accident. By reference to the illustration you will see that the Jerker wheel is under the cross-beam in the foreground, and that to this wheel is attached the Jerker rods, twelve of them, six on each side, which balance the lift, i.e. when half of the sucker rods are coming up, the other half are going down. These drive 25 miles of Jerker rods, which are enabled to

lot 11, concession 13, township of Inniskillen. He is a farmer and an extensive dealer in cattle, keeping from 75 to 100 head in feeding all the time, which he fattens for the English market. Mr. Macdonald's early training among the "ky- at home" stands him well now, and his style of feeding might be copied with profit by many of our farmers, who are turning their attention to feeding throughout the country. At the time of visiting his "byers" the herd were just getting in shape for shipment, and as their attendant proudly stated, they had backs on them as broad as kitchen tables. Mr. Macdonald is painstaking and methodical in his work, and the imprint of the character of the man is to



J. L. ENGLISH'S PUMPING RIG, MADE BY M'KEE & MARWICK, PETROLIA.

shoot around the corner in all directions, like Davey Crockett's gun, by reason of 21 smaller Jerker wheels, and pumps at present 151 wells. The engine is 100 h.p., and is guaranteed to pump 200 wells. It has the Buckeye automatic cut-off, and the power is gained by driving off a 24-inch wheel to a 12-foot wheel, and using a 22-inch wide belt.

Their engines and outfits are doing good work, and making the name of Canada known in Australia, Germany, India, Austria, Russia, and all parts of the Dominion. These outfits are all

be seen everywhere about his refinery and his farm, as it has all been carefully planned and carried out by himself.

R. & J. JACKSON.

Robt. Jackson and Jos. A. Jackson commenced business February, 1883, as lumber dealers, contractors and builders. Accompanying out of their mill is a poor indication of the extent of their business, which embraces constructing for all kinds and description of buildings, the oversight of a large staff of men at their factory and contract work, and besides

they keep a large stock of all kinds of lumber, coal, lime, tile, brick, bulis hardware of every description, jacks, drills, pumps, wheels, spools, etc. They manufacture and ship drillers' materials to all parts of the world. They are just completing an order for 20,000 feet of drill poles for consignment to Austrian oil fields. The two brothers comprise a complete company. The elder, Robert, has had large and varied experience in the practical department of building and carpentering in Cobourg, Bay City and Toronto, and for the last score of years, with the exception of one year rig building in Italy, has been in the oil business in this town. He looks after the practical department, and the younger brother, who has had large experience with books and financing, sees that that department of their increasing business is not neglected. From a small beginning in '88, their business has expanded and enlarged, and now comprises a large proportion of their present staff of men they employed when they began business, and they are with them yet. They are proud of their success, but claim they have worked for all they have got. They have made it pay, because they say they would. They have a name for honesty, trust and integrity, which could not be better, and anyone wanting anything in their line can depend upon getting it, even if costs are heavy have to be thrown aside to accomplish it.

VAN TUYL & FAIRBANK.
The most extensive and important enterprise of a distinctly commercial character in the Canadian oil belt is unquestionably that of Messrs. Van Tuyl & Fairbank. Established about the time the oil industry in this immediate locality was indications of permanency, this house grew with the development of that industry. Although comparatively small in the beginning it rapidly increased, and in time became the largest hardware store west of Toronto, its main or heavy lines being, however, more special than general, although you can obtain anything here in the hardware line "from a needle to an anchor"—no, not an anchor, probably, but an oil well rigging. Entering the main or general store, which is about 40 by 100 feet in dimensions, one is impressed with the amount of stock. These immense warehouses are stocked up with bar iron, iron piping, ropes, spades, forks, rakes, hundreds of kinds of nails, and all kinds of oil well supplies. Here will be found iron pipe from Glasgow, there some from Middleton and McKays, and still again some from Walsall, Eng., and from Germany, in almost all languages. There are hundreds of tons of this iron piping, all carefully arranged by their sizes and make, in the warehouses. The firm carry nothing but the best stock, and require the service of a large force of men and assistants throughout the different departments. The average output per annum amounts to about \$250,000. Their stove department, recently built, is 45 x 70 feet. The tubing and iron warehouses is 55 by 100 feet. They have just completed a building and equipped it with improved machinery for cutting and threading all sizes of piping.

The firm have a branch store and an immense stock of oil at Oil Springs, where they also do an extensive business. Major H. S. Van Tuyl, who personally superintends the business, was elected vice-president of the Canadian Petroleum Association, and held that position at the place where the oil is produced.

CHARLES EGAN.
Mr. Egan is a member of the firm of Charles Egan, one of the leading hardware stores in the oil belt. He is a native of Scotland, and has been in the oil business for many years. He is a member of the Canadian Petroleum Association, and has held that position for several years. He is a man of great energy and business ability, and has made a name for himself in the oil business.

H. B. ALLEY.
The Golden rule has entered the buying public of Petrolia for the last eleven years so successfully, and carries such a complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, millinery and gents' furnishings that words of commendation in this article would be superfluous. Mr. Alley gives the business his personal and close attention, while his good wife gives the millinery her best efforts, so that the secret of their successful career is not far to seek.

G. W. CHAMBERLAIN, DEPUTY REEVE.
Petrolia is very nearly as well known throughout Canada and the United States for its good horses as it is for its illuminating and lubricating oils. Probably none of its citizens have done more to encourage and cultivate this trade than Mr. Chamberlain, who is well-known to all prominent horsemen on the northern part of the continent.

He is also well-known on nearly all the leading race courses, having acted as starter, referee and timekeeper on most of them. His favorite horse is the bay stallion "Paris," No. 15,442, which has carried off most of the prizes at the western fairs and has shown a speed better than "Cherry" in the "Cherry" race. It is a luxury to ride after him. Another of his many more horses might be mentioned and that is his dark bay stallion "Delaware," which has a record of 2:35. Mr. Chamberlain is also well-known as "Greenwood Driving park," and has put forth every effort to make this a first-class half mile track, and, judging from remarks of horsemen, he has succeeded. He is deputy reeve of the township of Enniskillen, and is also interested in various other enterprises which have for their object the advancement of the town.

R. J. BRADLEY.
Mr. Bradley makes and handles that terrible ingredient nitro-glycerine. He was the first to introduce it into Canada. It came here in 1865 and has been connected with oil ever since. He has large tracts of oil land as yet undeveloped in the immediate neighborhood. The pumping rig (illustrated) pumps 4 wells. His torpedo factory is located to the back of it. Two years ago his factory was blown up and a younger brother and two other men were blown out of existence, not enough of them being found to make a funeral necessary. W. J. Bradley, another brother, is one of the best torpedo experts in Canada, and Mr. Robert Polman handles the dangerous stuff at Oil Springs and outside districts where torpedoes are required.

GEORGE MCGILLVARY.
Is an extensive oil producer. He has just completed a new pumping outfit, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue. The outfit consists of a new automatic cut-off engine, specially built for this purpose by Messrs. E. Lenard & Son of London. It is the first of the kind introduced here and has won for itself untold praise for its strength, steadiness of motion and ease of starting, being "geared" so as to get up the motion without any perceptible strain or jerking. The outfit is very compact and has many new features, and intending purchasers of new outfits should see this one before finally deciding. Messrs. Northey & Co., 97 York Street, Toronto, are the agents, or Messrs. Lenard & Son of London will give any necessary information.

J. L. ENGLEHART.
Was born at Cleveland, O., came to London, Ont., in 1870, and went into the oil refining business. He established a refinery at Hamilton in 1875. Shortly afterwards he purchased the "Big Still" refinery here, owned by Messrs. Parsons, together with a large block of oil territory. He then moved here, and made this his headquarters. He enlarged the refinery, and made it the finest works at present in Canada. The refinery under his proprietorship was known as the "Silver Star." In 1880 the Imperial Oil company was formed. The Silver Star and several other refineries were amalgamated by the formation of this company. The headquarters and works of this com-



STEVENSON'S BOILER WORKS.

pany are located on the ground of the old Silver Star refinery, covering in the neighborhood of 50 acres. J. L. Englehart is vice-president of the Imperial and is one of the largest oil producers in Canada. Has the finest pumping rigs and best arranged oil well property. Has one of the finest residences in western Ontario. He was the first refinery in Canada to export oil. Is wealthy, and ever ready to assist the deserving needy. He is vice-president of the Crown Loan & Savings company here, also president of the Masonic Temple company. He is a thorough business man and full of enterprise. He is Conservative in politics, and of a broad liberal mind.

SCOTT'S LIVERY STABLES.

Some fifteen years ago John Scott, a lake mariner, who preferred oil to water, cast anchor to seaward of the docks here, and several years later put

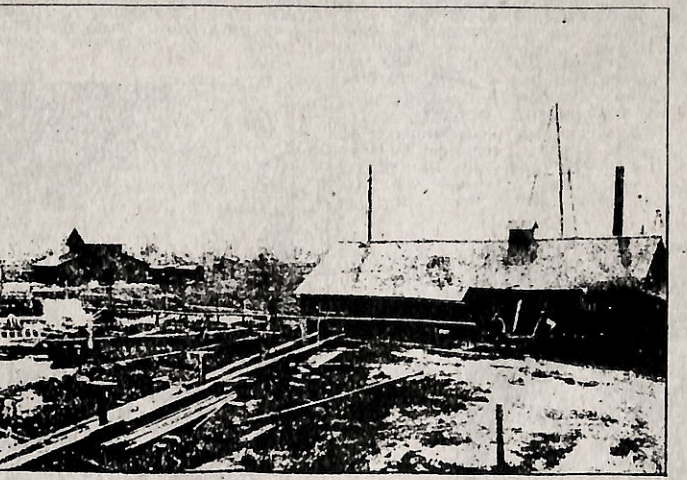


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

permanently into port at Petrolia, and engaged in the livery business. Scott's stables are located south of the Anderson house. In the livery stable with stands on the east side, are fifteen as fine horses for hire as can be found in the province, with every variety of first-class vehicles. In addition to his livery business he has manifested a commendable interest in municipal affairs, and is at present a member of the town council.

J. H. FAIRBANK, EX-M.P.

For several years after locating in Canada Mr. Fairbank followed surveying, and for some time in the private office of R. G. Benedict and Ira Spaulding, chief and associate engineers of the Great Western railway during construction, by whom he was employed in field and office work. In 1861 his profession brought him to the township of Enniskillen, then, as now, the centre of the Canadian oil fields. A few months later he abandoned survey-



BRADLEY'S TORPEDO FACTORY AND PUMPING RIG.

ing and engaged in the production of oil, in which he is still interested. To-day he is the largest producer of crude oil in Canada. In addition to the oil industry, which he has pursued uninterruptedly, Mr. Fairbank is a merchant, a banker and a farmer. In 1865 he established the hardware house now conducted by Van Tuyl & Fairbank, and in 1869 the present banking firm of Vaughn & Fairbank. In 1882 he was elected by the Liberals of East Lambton to represent them in the Dominion parliament, but was defeated in 1887. Mr. Fairbank's four years' parliamentary career was creditable in a marked degree—his speeches upon banking, the Canadian Pacific railway, the Franchise bill and the postoffice savings bank deserved and received marked consideration. He has been prominent in commercial, industrial, financial and political circles and has been the earnest advocate of every practical measure having for its object the promotion of the in-

terests of Petrolia and vicinity. He has labored as well as conceived and has been called upon to lead in many minor matters. He was for many years chief of the fire department, an office in which he took especial pride. He has been from their inception president of the Petrolia Oil Exchange and Crown Savings & Loan Co., besides filling numerous other positions of honor and trust. His intensity of purpose would have won him a foremost place in any community, and success in any sphere in life, and Petrolia is to be envied in having such a man in her midst.

JOHN FRASER, EX-MAYOR.

This gentleman was a member of the council two years and mayor four years and is a member of the school board. He is manager of the Crown Savings & Loan Co., and of course, largely interested in oil. He is one of nature's noblemen and one who has done much to advance the interests of the town. He is

after which he was appointed local superintendent of schools, and was a member of the educational board of examiners for the county of Middlesex. He afterwards held the position of division clerk in Tamworth, in the county of Lennox, for several years, and was later engaged in mercantile and milling business, and spent some years on the Pacific coast in mining operations. He has resided in Petrolia for the last eighteen years, during which he has been engaged in the oil industry.

He is a member of the town council and chairman of a special committee for the encouragement of manufacturing industries in the town. In religious principles Mr. Cameron is a Methodist. In politics he is of the Liberal persuasion, having always walked the straight path of the Liberal party, and has been a member of the Liberal party since the formation of the party in this town. He is a man of great energy and business ability, and has made a name for himself in the oil business.

THE STEVENSON BOILER SHOP.
This is the most important industry (excepting refineries) in Petrolia.

Since its purchase by its present proprietor, Mr. J. H. Fairbank, it has been thoroughly refitted with modern machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of boilers, tanks, etc. The amount of business done will be more easily understood when it is stated that more than 90 per cent of all the boilers, tanks, etc., and goods requiring heavy plate that are used in the production and refining of oil are made at these works. Besides the local trade, they do a large trade in marine, stationary and portable boilers, which are finding their way into all parts of the world.

The equipment is most complete and adequate for the largest business that is being done, and only the best mechanics are employed, so that orders entrusted to this establishment will be filled with not only promptness, but in a most satisfactory manner.

LOWRY BROS.
The bookstore of the town is generally an index of the character of the people. The Lowrys look after the interests of their increasing business in such a manner as to ensure success. They are agents for The Globe and other dailies, and do an immense trade in wall paper.

THE PRESS.
A live town needs live papers, and The Advertiser and The Globe are the two bills. Mr. R. Herring, editor of The "Advertiser," came here upon the re-opening of the fields, and has been pushing the quill in the interests of the town since.

Mr. Mitchell, editor of The "Globe," is a more recent arrival, but is giving the people a good live paper. Both offices are well equipped for job printing, and have a good trade.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.
Mr. A. Cooper is an artist. The large patronage that he enjoys testifies to that. The illustrations for this issue were taken by him, and although part of them were done under very trying circumstances, reflect credit upon his ability.

THANKS.
The special thanks of The Globe representatives are due to Messrs. H. Fairbank, T. L. Englehart, Wm. Pratt, Mayor Simmons, Ald. John Scott, A. C. Edwards and others for information and many courtesies and aid in the work of the preparation of this issue.

An hour's industry will do more to produce cheerfulness, suppress evil humors and retrieve one's affairs than a month's idleness. Sweeten your enjoyments and seasons your moments with a delightful rehash—Barrow.

neatness and the table is furnished with all the dainties of the season, and dished up in a way to make you eat whether you feel like it or not. It is kept in such a quiet manner that in that respect it lacks the usual hotel surroundings. It is furnished with good sample rooms and enjoys a good commercial connection, especially among the "grip men."

THE CRESCENT PARK.

Is one of the breathing spots of the town, but is owned and kept by a few of those living around it. It is supplied with two lawn tennis courts and gives ample room for all kinds of games.

S. F. Griffiths is president, and it is looked after by a committee. It is one of the prettiest spots in town, and the supporters of it deserve every credit for its maintenance. A good picture of it and the surrounding residences grouped together is given in this issue.

D. CAMERON.

This gentleman was born in the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, Land of the mountain and the flood."

His connection with the land of his birth being early severed, and coming to this country with his parents when life was new, he is a thorough Canadian, but cherishes all the veneration of a Scotchman for the heathery hills of his native land.

He entered on the activities of life on his own account when quite a young man as a common school teacher, and followed that profession for several years.



D. CAMERON.

after which he was appointed local superintendent of schools, and was a member of the educational board of examiners for the county of Middlesex. He afterwards held the position of division clerk in Tamworth, in the county of Lennox, for several years, and was later engaged in mercantile and milling business, and spent some years on the Pacific coast in mining operations. He has resided in Petrolia for the last eighteen years, during which he has been engaged in the oil industry.

He is a member of the town council and chairman of a special committee for the encouragement of manufacturing industries in the town. In religious principles Mr. Cameron is a Methodist. In politics he is of the Liberal persuasion, having always walked the straight path of the Liberal party, and has been a member of the Liberal party since the formation of the party in this town.

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He is a man of great energy and business ability, and has made a name for himself in the oil business. He is a member of the town council and chairman of a special committee for the encouragement of manufacturing industries in the town. In religious principles Mr. Cameron is a Methodist. In politics he is of the Liberal persuasion, having always walked the straight path of the Liberal party, and has been a member of the Liberal party since the formation of the party in this town.



A Bright Lad.

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. My father, however, bought Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and gathered and threw out pieces of bone. I hurt myself, as I tried to look at the skin, but I was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

METHODISM IN POLITICS.

We believe with The Globe that Rev. Dr. Douglas made a mistake when he asserted that the Methodist church is politically organized in Canada. The gentleman, who is probably the greatest orator in the conference, expressed his opinion at Owen Sound a few days ago, that his people were excluded from both the Dominion and Ontario governments, but directed his remarks principally against the latter; "20,000 Catholics," said he, "were guaranteed representation in the cabinet through Mr. Fraser, while 600,000 or 700 Methodists found no representation there." If the venerable minister could show that a more competent man than Mr. Fraser could be chosen for the position which the latter holds, he would have changed his opinion. Sir Oliver Mowat. But this he does not claim. We believe that every member of the provincial government is a specialist in his particular department, and in ability Mr. Fraser undoubtedly stands next to the premier. Dr. Douglas contends that the Roman Catholics have a representative, therefore the Methodists should be similarly treated. It is to be regretted that such a view should be taken by such a prominent spokesman of the great Methodist body. If Roman Catholics, Presbyterians or any other denomination have been given representation from a sectarian standpoint the doctrine is mischievous, and Methodists should seek to enter the lists. We believe, however, that such is not the case, but that every member of the Mowat administration is eminently qualified for the department which he controls. We cannot believe that being a Methodist is an hindrance that being a Methodist is an hindrance that being a Methodist is an hindrance.

MR. A. F. PIRIE.
The April number of The Review and Critic contains the following interesting article by Mr. A. F. Pirie, the president of the Canadian Press Association, on the subject of the Canadian Press Association.

Mr. A. F. Pirie, the president of the Canadian Press Association, was born in Scotland in 1838, and his boyhood was spent in his father's agricultural office. He went to Toronto in 1854, and in The Toronto Star introduced into Canadian journalism a semi-humorous column of paragraphs, now a distinctive feature of many American newspapers. This column attracted wide attention, and at once Mr. Pirie found an opportunity to purchase a newspaper. It was about this time that the late Adam Crooks, while holding a portfolio in the local government, had a rather unhappy search for a constituent, and Mr. Pirie, an energetic and caustic paragrapher had the whole country laughing at the minister's situation. But of late years Mr. Pirie has not been so free to play to his humor as at this early period in his newspaper career. Then he was at least as witty in print as in speech. Now his writings are more sober and solid, while his tongue seems touched with a richer humor than which will assure the continuance of his ever active life of the business. The firm have done business in every part of the world where drilling tools are required.

His cheerful smile and general suavity of manner make his return as welcome back as a gleam of sunshine, and the general expression and wish of his fellow citizens is that he may be long permitted to continue his work amongst them.

He was for a time, immediately following his withdrawal from The Telegram, the chief writer on The Montreal Star, and was in that journal that he represented at Ottawa. He retired from The Star three or four years ago and became owner of The Dundas Banner, for many years one of the best and most influential journals in the country, and which at least has not lost in brightness and strength, or declined in popularity or prestige, under Mr. Pirie's management.

Mr. Pirie has contributed to The Week, The North American Review and other high class journals and magazines, and from his pen Gripe has received some of its brightest contributions. For more than twenty years Mr. Pirie has done editorial writing. His English is pure and strong. He uses plain, simple words, never rants, never gets on stilts, never seeks to dazzle with adjectives or imposing sentences. His wit is keen and penetrating, but it never wounds. His jokes have no "victims," and are shared by whom Mr. Pirie may practice enjoys the joke as heartily and as unaffectedly as the audience for which it is written or spoken. As an after-dinner speaker Mr. Pirie is absolutely unrivalled. His mine of royal, rollicking humor, of humor always fresh, sympathetic and unstrained. He goes from joke to joke, from story to story, with a grace and ease that no one can equal.

He is very popular with his fellow-journalists both in city and country. For some years he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Canadian Press Association, and a couple of months ago was elected its president by a unanimous vote. Mr. Pirie married the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph McCausland of Jarvis Street, Toronto. He has become as popular in Dundas and the West-end as he was in the city of Toronto, where so many years of his life were spent, and it is a safe prediction that he will yet become as prominent and influential in politics as he is in journalism.

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